

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

PRECAUTION AGAINST PESTILENCE.—The Union Pacific comes to the front with a reminder that a visitation of cholera is expected here this summer, although, however, no one as yet seems much frightened at the dire prospects. The general superintendent issues the following circular in which much will be read with profit in households not the least connected with railways:

In view of the probable appearance of cholera in this country, attention is called to the necessity for a rigid enforcement of the company's rules in regard to cleanliness, and for the use of disinfectants and other preventive measures in all cases.

The most important means of preventing disease is cleanliness—cleanliness not only of person, but of the surroundings; no disinfectant can take its place. All shops, stations, and adjacent grounds should be kept scrupulously clean and neat, and decaying animal or vegetable matter should be burned or buried.

Water closets should be scrubbed with soap and water as often as once in two weeks; drains and sewers should be freely flushed with water as often as once a week, if the water supply will admit. Passenger cars should be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and the plush beaten frequently. Freight cars at stations should be cleaned before loading, and if the refuse from the cars cannot be satisfactorily disposed of otherwise, it should be burned or buried.

In case of infectious disease is found at stations, or elsewhere on the company's property, a physician should immediately be sent for; if in cars, such cars should be removed from the train as soon as practicable, the doors locked, and should not again be used until fumigated in accordance with the printed instructions issued by the chief surgeon. The following disinfectants are recommended: First—U. P. disinfectant. This disinfectant is applicable everywhere; full directions for using will accompany each package, and it will be furnished on requisitions, from Omaha, Lincoln and Denver stations. Second—Sulphate of iron or copers. It must not be used on fabrics, floors or painted surfaces. The best method to apply it is to dissolve it in water—about two pounds to the gallon, and pour or sprinkle the liquid wherever required. Third—Fresheol is an excellent disinfectant, and may be used freely to advantage in privy vaults, cess pools and open drains, either alone or in connection with other disinfectants. Fourth—Refuse from telegraph battery forms is a good disinfectant. The residue should be mixed with common salt in the proportion of one-half one-half pounds of salt to a gallon of residue. Fifth—Ice is valuable in preventing decomposition, and is a good disinfectant. It may be used to advantage in passenger cars and other places where the supply will admit.

THE GOSPEL OF GRAIN.—James T. Allan "showed up" bright and early yesterday morning on his return from New Orleans, where he has been for the past four months as superintendent of the horticultural part of the Nebraska exhibit at the world's fair.

The father of A. H. Ellis, of the Boyd hotel of Wayne, was on a visit to his son last week. His home is in Iowa and he is 92 years old. The Neill Leader tells this story: Mrs. Hoffman, living near this place, has a turkey which can safely challenge the world to produce its equal. The owner has only a pair of the fowls and besides them there are none in the neighborhood. The hen was spotted, and out of the remaining six she hatched twelve well developed young turkeys.

There was a case of sunstroke at Beatrice the other day—the first of the season. The stroke was not severe and the man will recover.

The Fullerton cornet band has been resurrected, born again, as it were, and bids fair, under the present management, to become one of the leading bands of the state.

The Waterloo creamery paid out over \$2,000 for cream last month. Still the Gazette says there are men alive and in good health in that vicinity who talk discouragingly of the enterprise.

The bodies of both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Swanson, drowned in the Logan creek near Oakland, some time ago, have been recovered and buried in the cemetery, at that place.

Oakland proposes to fly celebrate the day of days, July 4, patriotic observance of the day will be quite general throughout the state, if preparation making are to be taken as a criterion.

To the denizens in that quarter of Omaha which has been known as "Hell's half acre," says the Herald, the transformation of the old Buckingham theatre last night was a thing due to realize, but nevertheless a fact.

Where once shrill-souled "artists" sang vulgar songs, gospel hymns now filled the air; where painted creatures once beckoned the visitor to the wine-room, now coffee and wholesome food were honestly served; and where sporting newspapers and pictures of prize fighters and song and dance artists once decked the walls, now healthful literature was to be found.

Mr. Bradley, of Orleans, has a brood of chicks that lost their mother. But one of his roosters continues to scratch for and hovers the every night. And this the kind of roosters we have in Nebraska.

Old settlers in the vicinity of Merna say more rain has fallen in that vicinity in the past two weeks than ever before in the same length of time.

While dropping corn James Burke, living near Broken Bow, fell dead from heart disease. He was an ex-soldier and was buried under the auspices of the G. A. R. society.

A heavy rain, accompanied with some hail, visited the vicinity of Hampton. The crops were somewhat damaged.

The train still prospecting for coal at St. Helena. The hole has reached the depth of seventy feet. Shale has been reached. The next thing is supposed to be coal. At the depth of fifty feet a heavy stream of water was tapped. This subterranean passage was of such dimensions that a three-inch casing pipe was necessitated to keep the stream from carrying off the borings of the different strata through which the augur passes.

Hon. J. L. Webster, of Omaha, has been appointed guardian for Margaret, John and William Taylor, children of the woman lynched in Clay county last spring.

Freighton as the prospective location but will be content with O'Neill or any other place. Creighton people argue that they can wrest the county seat from Niobrara provided the town can be weakened by the removal of the land office. So the fight will be renewed.

Thomas Sullivan, a resident of Omaha, working for the Union Pacific as a brakeman, was killed by lightning near Lost Creek, Nebraska, while riding on John Robinson's circus train.

Governor Dawes, says the Lincoln Journal, has pardoned from the penitentiary Charles Fugit, who was sent from Lincoln county in 1879 for horse stealing and shooting. The trial was conducted before Judge Gaslin, who, upon conviction, passed sentence of ten years for each offense, making the full term twenty years in the penitentiary. Fugit has served two and faithfully the first ten years of his sentence deducting his good time, and was about to enter upon the additional ten years when the governor interposed with a full and unconditional pardon. This letter was granted on the recommendation of Judge Gaslin himself, who in a letter to the governor strongly urged that the pardon be granted, believing that Fugit had received punishment enough for his crimes. It is needless to say that the young man went his way feeling that heaven's blessings had indeed been showered upon him.

Ten applicants have appeared in Washington for the Niobrara land office registration. Washington special of the 12th: Up to date 60 republican postmasters have resigned in Nebraska. The administration promises that these vacancies shall be filled speedily, but many of them have been vacant two months.

Lincoln special: J. J. Davis, who made a numerous assault on Dr. J. M. Lucas on the 10 of May because of alleged improper conduct toward Davis' wife before her marriage to him, has been acquitted on the plea of insanity. He was then examined by the board of insanity and sent to the insane hospital.

Dug Maguire and George Howard, the Lincoln silk thieves arrested some months ago, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for one and three years respectively.

The case of the state against Alvin McGuire, for attempting to rob the state treasury last March, was called at Lincoln the other day. The witnesses examined by the state, says the Journal, were Treasurer Willard and Deputy Treasurer Bartlett, while Gov. Dawes, Sheriff Melick, Mrs. McGuire and Alvin McGuire were examined for the defense. The line of defense was that McGuire was made drunk and decoyed into the commission of the crime by the detectives, and J. Stearns and C. O. Whedon made as strong a case as the facts would permit. The case was given to the jury, and somewhat to the surprise of everybody who had given the case any thought whatever, they brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Thus Mr. McGuire is again at liberty.

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The case of Phillips vs. the commissioners of Gage county et al., a petition to enjoin the sale and delivery of the 6 per cent refunding bonds in the amount of \$100,000, has been passed upon. The court holds that the contract for the sale of the bonds was not good, and sustains the petition, making the injunction perpetual.

Mr. Squires, of Hall county, will have a wool clip this year of about 15,000 pounds, from which he will realize \$3,500.

A tramp arrested at Grand Island proves to be an interesting convict. On his person were found papers indicating that he was wanted elsewhere, and that a reward of \$50 was offered for his apprehension. On these grounds the sheriff held him for future investigation. At Grand Island he forged several papers, and on his person was found a check on the Kansas bank, which is also supposed to be a forgery.

Robinson brothers, living east of Elk creek, shipped the other day 600 pounds of wool,

the yield from forty-four thorough-bred Cotswold sheep. This an average of over four hundred pounds to each sheep, and is considered an enormous yield.

Superintendent Nichols of the Union Pacific was in Ord a few days ago. From him the Journal states it was learned that the president of the company would meet with the management soon, and at that meeting would be decided the question of building to Ord. If the decision was favorable, Ord would have a proposition from the company in short order, probably asking \$12,000 in pre-emptive bonds and right of way from the eastern boundary of the precinct, and the depot grounds heretofore offered.

A staff correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean has been in Fremont collecting material for a page description of that thriving town.

Census takers report all parties generally willing to answer all questions and give all necessary information.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the National Capital.

George W. Patsley, of Hillsboro, an ex-member of the Illinois legislature and a surveyor has been appointed inspector of surveyors general and local land office. John K. Speer, of Indiana, has been appointed a timber agent of the general land office.

Aaron Bradshaw, chairman of the board of pensions and appeals of the interior department, has been succeeded by John Rogers, of Kansas. Rogers is said to be a lawyer of ability, and his appointment was urged by a number of influential Kansas democrats. He was a brigadier general attached to the army of the Tennessee, and is said to have been the youngest officer of that rank in the service during the war.

The secretary of the treasury has notified the custodians of public buildings throughout the country that the appropriation for the payment of assistant custodians and janitors for the current year is exhausted, and that they must incur no expense of that character for the remainder of the month unless employees will take their chances of an appropriation for this purpose by congress.

The secretary of the treasury has notified the custodians of public buildings throughout the country that the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889: "You are informed that owing to the limited amount appropriated, a reduction in expenses of at least 30 per cent will be absolutely necessary. You will therefore report to the department at once the names of employees who can be dropped from the roll, together with such reductions as may be practicable in the compensation of others."

The report of the agricultural department giving the condition of the various crops as shown by the June returns is just out, and contains several points concerning wheat not given in the synopsis of the 10th inst. It is stated that the average condition of sixty-two per cent for winter wheat is the worst official showing since 1888. In 1881 it was seventy-four, and seventy-five in 1883, while in the great crop years of 1880 and 1882 it was ninety-two and ninety-three.

The total wheat crop of the country is not likely to be 10,000,000 bushels above or below the estimate given of 300,000,000 bushels. Still, disasters prior to harvest or wet weather afterwards might possibly make a greater reduction.

First Comptroller Durham has officially required Dr. Loring, ex-commissioner of agriculture, to make good his accounts, so the business of his department may be closed up. Loring recently transferred property in Washington to John A. Loring, of Boston, consisting of the house in which he resides and a lot on K street.

The president has appointed W. L. Bancroft to be collector of customs for the district of Port Huron, Michigan.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

It Arrives Safely in the Harbor of New York.

New York dispatch: The French steamship Isere with the Bartholdi statue of liberty aboard has arrived off Sandy Hook. The arrival is regarded with great interest. The United States steamer Omaha received the Isere with full honors when the latter came to anchor. Capt. DeSaune wired Gen. Stone, secretary of the Bartholdi statue committee, who proceeded down the bay accompanied by several members of the finance committee.

Upon reaching the Isere, he was met by Capt. DeSaune. Both warmly welcomed the other Gen. Stone laid before the French committee a programme for the reception, after which the party returned to the city.

Gen. Stone states that a formal reception will be held on the Isere and that the gift will not take place until the arrival from Newport of the French flag ship, Lalorinda.

The Isere moved up to the point off Gravesend. The statue is a stony one from Rouen to Azores, but a ter coating at Fayal, agreeable weather was encountered. Only one box was strain d during the voyage. The statue is in perfect condition. It is 214 pieces, weighing from 100 to 6,000 pounds each, the total weight of metal and crates being 220 tons. An elaborate programme has been arranged when the reception committee, the mayor and city officials will be presented to the French officers. After a grand military display and salutes the mayor will formally receive the statue in the governor's room in the city hall. A luncheon will follow, and then the visitors will be escorted through the various city institutions. A banquet to the French officers by the chamber of commerce will terminate the festivities.

HOG CHOLERA.

Investigations to be Made by the Agricultural Department.

Washington dispatch: The prevalence of hog cholera in Nebraska, the recent outbreak in Wisconsin, and the fears entertained of similar outbreaks in other parts of the country, has been made the subject of many communications to the commissioner of agriculture, who has been urged to make a special investigation to determine the nature of the disease and the available means for its mitigation or suppression.

In compliance with demand, Commissioner Colman has appointed Dr. J. Gerth, a veterinary surgeon of Newark, N. J., to proceed first to Nebraska and make a thorough investigation. Gerth is inspector of animal meats and slaughter houses for the Newark Board of Health, and has been connected with the New Jersey State Board of Health, and in his official capacity had much experience with the diseases of swine. The most recent statistics place the number of swine in the United States at over 45,000,000 head, valued at more than \$223,000,000. The annual losses among these animals is very heavy. In 1873 it was estimated at \$20,000,000; in 1885 it was 6 per cent of the whole number, and in 1884 the loss increased to 9 per cent. Recent investigations indicate that the losses are mostly the result of contagious diseases. The loss in Nebraska during the last year has been for the first time very heavy. Reports from 46 of the 78 counties show that out of 1,303,003 swine 400,463 were affected with the disease, and 352,921, valued at \$2,445,778, died.

ALEXANDRINA, the daughter of the poet Jonkofsky, whom the Russian Grand Duke Alexis recently married and was forced to give up to another man by the czar, is living in Switzerland with the Grand Duke's boy, who is a pretty picture of healthy boyhood.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press News Gatherers.

A West Elizabeth, Pa., special says: The O'Neil and Co., and Joseph Walton & Co's mines have been shut down. From the present outlook nearly all the mines in that locality will be closed by the end of the week and 1,000 men will be idle. Many of the miners are moving away.

A truckman named Hawkins shot and killed his wife at Portland, Oregon, and while under arrest in the hands of the police cut his own throat.

A special to the Times-Democrat from Aberdeen, Miss., says: E. O. Sykes, of this place, who was appointed internal revenue collector of the Mississippi district a short time ago to succeed James Hill, (colored), has written to the president formally declining the position. The examination of the office convinced him the duties would require more time than the salary was worth.

Henry McGeary, Pittsburg, recently identified as the prosecutor of the Widow McGeary in the will case in the local courts, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Death was instantaneous. The deceased was forty-five years old and leaves a wife and family.

Henry R. Myers, of Baltimore, has been sentenced to serve one year in jail and receive twenty lashes for beating his wife, Sophia Myers. If the sentence is carried out Myers will be the first white man to stand at the whipping-post in Maryland under the new law.

A general meeting of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati was held to consider the question of the adoption or rejection of the demand of the Lasters' union for an increase of wages for one year, commencing July 1st. After considerable debate it was resolved that in view of the stringent depression of trade it is impossible to advance wages in any department. Themselves should be entitled to a reduction, but to further the interest of the employees as well as themselves they will pay the old bill of wages.

The San Francisco Call publishes crop reports from the principal wheat-growing counties in the state. The figures show the yield to be even under previous estimates and that it will not exceed twenty-four million bushels, or about three-sevenths of last year's crop. The probabilities are that next year's acreage will show a large decrease. The fruit crop of all kinds, except in a few sections, will be large and in good condition.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of Harrison county, Kentucky, has attracted the attention of the state board of health and orders were issued by that body establishing quarantine regulations and making the farm of Frisbie & Lake, near Cynthiana, the quarantine grounds.

A correspondent at New Orleans says: "While loafing about the throne the other day and passing through the model educational exhibit of Iowa, I found an exhibit which, in complication, variety and ornamentation and beauty and finish, rivals the five thousand dollar dressing case from Mexico. It is a piece of work, of penmanship, which has never been equalled among its class. In size, it is 5x1 feet, and consists of a dozen varieties of lettering, with winged figures of Mercury, Corinthian columns, a vine-wreathed border, shading as exquisitely fine as gossamer, the whole so perfect and picturesque as to frequently be mistaken for a fine steel engraving. The artist whose work it is, Mr. C. S. Chapman, a student of Prof. Bayless' Commercial College at Dubuque, was engaged nine months in the production of this splendid "Pen Picture," his only instrument being an ordinary steel pen. It has on its perfect portrait and that of his instructor, and is valued at \$1,500.

The epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., is slowly improving. The relief committee's report for the past week shows the total number seriously ill at 303, destitute families 230, deaths, 111. This is a decidedly better showing than that for the week previous. The committee states that they are in need of more money.

A fire in Philadelphia destroyed the large lard and pork packing establishment of Washington Butcher's Sons, on Monroe street. The building was four stories high and covered half a block. When the walls fell several firemen were injured, none fatally. Loss, \$100,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by lightning igniting fat stored in the building. Later estimates placed the loss at \$150,000.

During an altercation in Cusick's barroom, Broadway, New York, between John W. Barrett, of Jersey City, and Robt. J. Painter, of Brooklyn, Painter shot Barrett, inflicting a mortal wound. Cusick was shot in the knee. Barrett was taken to the hospital.

The London Times says Lord Salisbury has not accepted the office of Premier unconditionally. Nothing can be definitely settled until the queen's arrival. Conservatives will require some kind of guarantee from their opponents, that they will leave the government unmolested until the general election.

The British navy has received an important addition in the shape of the twin screw, armor belted ram, Benbow, which was launched to-day from the slip of the Thames Iron Works and Ship-Building company. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. Gladstone. The Benbow is by far the most powerful ironclad afloat, and over 10,000 tons of metal have been used in her construction. She is built entirely of steel. Her armament is to consist of two 110 ton steel guns, which will fire a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds, 16 1/2 inches in diameter and propelled by the enormous charge of 300 pounds of powder. She will also have ten six-inch rifled breech-loading guns, firing rapidly, ten four-barrel, one inch machine guns, and four five barrel machine guns. She is also fitted for torpedoes, having five apertures for their discharge.

THE TROPHIES OF GEN. GRANT.

Secretary Endicot Selecting a Place for Their Exhibition.

The question of what shall be done with the Grant trophies is bothering Secretary Endicot. The breeches and semi-buttonless vest of George Washington, together with his camp utensils, tent, rocking-chair and crockery, are now permanently gathered under a show case glass at the national museum. For a time they were scattered about, some in the patent office, some in the war department and others in the Smithsonian building. The Grant articles will not meet this fate and wherever they are will probably stay in one

collection. The national museum, curiously enough, has a legal claim to the trophies and if any disposition is shown to place General Grant's bric-a-brac elsewhere, Professor Blair can carry the matter to the president with strong points on his side. The law establishing the Smithsonian institution says that "all objects of art and curious research belonging, or hereafter to belong, to the United States which may be in the city of Washington in whosever's custody, the same may be, or shall be, delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order and so classed as to best facilitate examination and study of them in a building to be erected for the institution."

Prof. Baird is curator of the national museum, as well as director of the Smithsonian, and it is to be presumed that he would do everything in his power to make the exhibition of the Grant relics as attractive as possible. Of course greater facilities than the museum now possesses would be required to insure the safety of the articles, but congress would doubtless gladly vote an appropriation necessary for fire and burglar proof cases for this interesting and valuable exhibit.

CHRONICLES BY THE CABLE.

The Queen has offered Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services to the Queen and country. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor. The News in an editorial upon the subject, rejoices at Gladstone's decision, and says that no title could add to his fame or enhance the enthusiastic devotion of his countless admirers. Besides his leadership is required in the coming struggle to secure unity in the liberal cause. The Times says editorially that Gladstone's refusal to accept an earldom makes an appeal to imaginations of men that will not remain unanswered.

The crown counsel who are to conduct the prosecution in the case of the government against Riel, are in Ottawa receiving instructions, and up to the present time the date of trial has not been fixed. It is understood that the defense will first attempt to prove Riel's American citizenship. This proven, his counsel will show that he can only be tried for making war against a foreign country. The trial would then have to be under a court-martial. But as martial law was not proclaimed in the dominion, the trial could not be conducted in this way, and would have to be abandoned. If tried as a Canadian citizen, the charge would be high treason, and as three jurors are to be half-breeds the jury would disagree. This would involve a new trial, when the same difficulty would undoubtedly be encountered.

A Panama dispatch says: At the battle reported to have been fought at Yucal between the forces of Bernal and Matheus, much loss was suffered on both sides in what seems to have been a stubbornly contested fight. The advantage, it is believed, was on government's side. Later advices state that the government forces have concentrated in the neighborhood of Cartagena to the number of 4,000 men. They are reported to be in a distressing condition, without shoes and in rags. It will be a month before they can move on to the Gaitan forces, who encamp at Savana Large, near Barroeta. General Mas was last heard from on his way to Juaja, with his division of three hundred men. Callo is still suffering with yellow fever, new and fatal cases constantly appearing. Physicians report the presence of small-pox of a virulent character.

Troops and guns continue to arrive at Herat, which is now in a good state of defense. Disapproval is expressed at the rumor that Churchill will be secretary for India. It is feared that his appointment would lead to the withdrawal of Dufferin.

The Russian newspapers express doubts of the intention of the English conservatives to continue Gladstone's foreign policy, except long enough to secure the support of the moderates at the fall election. They predict a hostile attitude toward Russia after the conservatives find themselves firmly in power.

The town of Leuthan in Hungary and Tyrnan in West Hungary, have been partly destroyed by forest fires. Fourteen persons were burned to death.

Rioting is reported at Brunn, Austria, between factory hands on a strike and hands employed to replace them. The military was called out and a fight followed in which eight soldiers and a dozen citizens were seriously injured. There is great excitement and it is feared the rioting will be renewed.

A semi-official letter from St. Petersburg to the Vienna Politische indicates that although Russia is not averse to a partition of Afghanistan, between England and Russia, she is willing to continue negotiations with the British government on the basis of the Granville arrangement if that course of action should be adhered to by the next ministry.

Shocks of earthquake still continue with increased violence in the vale of Cashmere. The town of Muzaffurabad, commencing the entrance of the Baramulla pass into Cashmere, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed, and 2,300 persons are said to have been killed.

Much alarm is apparent throughout Europe on account of the reappearance of cholera in the south. Austria and Russia contemplate rigid quarantine measures at all their ports, and the prefects of the French departments on the Spanish frontier are urging the French government to establish a military cordon against the influx of Spaniards to cross the border. Stringent measures of protection may be expected to be maintained all through the summer.

A dispatch from Aden to the admiralty office confirms the loss of the French man-of-war Renard. She foundered in the Indian ocean during a cyclone, and 127 souls perished.

A Madrid dispatch of the 18th says: The cholera is spreading at an alarming rate; 62 new cases and 151 deaths are reported from the cities of Murka, Valencia and Castellon during the past twenty-four hours. At Madrid there is one death and twenty-four new cases. The inhabitants of the populous quarters of this city, strenuously oppose all measures taken by the authorities to disinfect the dwellings. The resistance of the people became so passionate and persistent that the authorities abandoned the enforcement of all sanitary regulations which have been adopted to prevent the cholera from entering Madrid.

Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, and his title will be Lord Iddesleigh. His acceptance is generally regretted as it will leave the conservative leadership in the house of commons under the influence of Churchill.

In conferring upon Sir Stafford Northcote the title of Earl Iddesleigh, the queen also sent an autograph letter thanking

him for his eminent services to the queen and to the state. Northcote will accept the office of first lord of the treasury, which does not, as in the case of his predecessor, Gladstone, carry with it the premiership. Earl Carnarvon will be made lord lieutenant of Ireland and Sir Arthur I. Balfour, president of the local government board. The latter will not, as in the case of Sir Charles Dilke, whom he succeeds, have a seat in the cabinet. Edward Stanhope has been re-elected for vice-president at the council.

MEN WHO ARE PROVIDED FOR.

Brief Information Concerning Several Gentlemen Who Have Recently Been Appointed to Places.

Washington special: Edward Campbenson, appointed consul at Naples, is a leading lawyer of Erie, Pa.

Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, appointed secretary of the legation at Rome, is a resident of Philadelphia and the son of Hon. General Dougherty. He is a very young man, and has never been active in politics.

Wm. L. Alden, appointed consul general at Rome, is aged forty, and a son of Wm. Alden formerly principal of the Albany Normal school. He is a journalist, and is at present on the editorial staff of the New York Times. He is a highly educated gentleman and speaks Italian fluently. He has visited Italy twice, and has written several newspaper and magazine articles on the religious and political affairs of that kingdom, for which he has received the thanks of both Victor Emanuel and the Vatican.

Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, appointed consul general at St. Petersburg, is a native of South Carolina, and forty-five years old. He graduated at a Georgia military institute in 1857, was a cadet at West Point and was within one month of graduation when the rebellion commenced. He resigned and entered the Confederate army, rose by promotion to the rank of major-general, and was twice wounded. He has served four terms in congress as representative of the seventh Georgia district, and was one of the commissioners to the Paris exhibition in 1875.

George W. Savage, of New Jersey, appointed consul at London, is a resident and prominent lawyer of Rahway, New Jersey.

Francis Gallery, appointed consul at Kingston, Jamaica, is a physician in Rochester, N. Y.

John M. Birch, of West Virginia, appointed consul at Nagasaki, is a native of Pennsylvania. He is now superintendent of the West Virginia Wheeling, West Virginia. Dr. J. Ernest Meier was appointed to this position about two months ago, but his commission was withheld.

Richard S. Stoddard, of New York, appointed consul at Athens, is the well-known poet and author, and he has served fifteen years in the custom house in New York.

Theodore W. Downs, of Connecticut, consul at Quebec, is a resident of that city. He was secretary of the democratic state committee during the last presidential campaign.

J. O. Monaghan, of Rhode Island, appointed consul at Mannheim, is aged twenty-four, and is a graduate of Brown university. He stamped West Virginia, and was elected last fall for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Wallace Jones, of Florida, consul at Messina, is a planter and business man.

William M. Moffatt, of New Jersey, appointed consul at Beirut, is an Episcopal clergyman.

THE END NEAR AT HAND.

Gen. Grant Expresses the Belief That He is Not Long For This World.

Mt. Greogor dispatch: Seven hours of refreshing sleep and the usual taking of liquid food, the absence of unusual pain, quiet of body and no unequal mental strain, constitutes the record for Gen. Grant from 9 o'clock Wednesday night to 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The fatigue that followed his unwise exertion by walking yesterday was a warning that so good a patient as General Grant will not let go unheeded. Mindful of this, he has passed a quiet day physically. To what degree his mind has been active is a knowledge held only by the general, though the doctors would be glad to share such knowledge, as his mental and physical condition last evening were running nearly level. So feeble and trembling was the general's body that, even his sturdy back seemed to weaken. Such is distraught in mind, discouraged at heart and weak in body, and because of this he wrote the letter which his physician had feared would be his last. He would gladly recall to-day, but while unwell temporary weakness may have occasioned the general's despondency Wednesday evening, he knows, and has wisely expressed to a near friend, his own assurance that he is constantly growing weaker and more exhausted, and he was not in this, and no effort was made to lead the general to a false hope. He was last week frankly told that he was fading